

Response Equipment for 24-Hour Alert Status**FY2002 Request: \$100,000**
Reference No: 36540**AP/AL:** Appropriation**Project Type:** Health and Safety**Category:** Health/Safety**Location:** Statewide**Contact:** Larry Dietrick**Election District:** Statewide**Contact Phone:** (907)465-5250**Estimated Project Dates:** 03/01/2002 - 06/30/2004**Brief Summary and Statement of Need:**

Equipment and training for 6 additional responders to increase the department's capability to respond to hazardous material releases resulting from acts of terrorism and Weapons of Mass Destruction.

Funding:

	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	Total
Gen Fund	\$100,000						\$100,000
Total:	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000

<input type="checkbox"/> State Match Required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One-Time Project	<input type="checkbox"/> Phased Project	<input type="checkbox"/> On-Going Project
0% = Minimum State Match % Required		<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Bill

Operating & Maintenance Costs:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Staff</u>
Total Operating Impact:	0	0
One-Time Startup Costs:	0	
Additional Estimated Annual O&M:	0	0

Prior Funding History / Additional Information:

No prior funding

DEC currently maintains a primary response cadre consisting of 35 staff who are tasked with responding to oil and hazardous substance incidents throughout the State. Staff currently perform standby duties to ensure an immediate response to any and all oil and hazardous substance incidents. With the additional Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) planning and response tasks, staff will also be required: 1) to fully support the 24-hour, State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC) operation; 2) coordinate response actions closely with Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Teams located in Anchorage, Fairbanks and in communities programmed to receive funding to field HAZMAT Teams (e.g., Juneau, Kodiak, Kenai, and Valdez); 3) respond and assist HAZMAT Teams with WMD incidents. Other tasks include: expanding the HAZMAT preparedness capability statewide through community spill response agreements; establishing additional HAZMAT teams in other communities; expanding training (for both HAZMAT teams & local responders); and designing, purchasing, deploying and training with the decontamination equipment.

This project will purchase equipment and training for six additional DEC HAZMAT responders to increase the department's capability to respond to hazardous material releases resulting from acts of terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction. The equipment and training to be acquired is as follows: 1) Three HAZMAT response trucks to be located in Juneau, Anchorage, and Fairbanks; 2) one week HAZMAT identification training and First Responder training for six staff; and 3) personal protective equipment and HAZMAT sampling kits for six responders.

1. What is it about each item that makes it unique to homeland security?

Prior to the September 11 incident, primary responders were fully engaged in oil and hazardous substance spill planning and response functions. These six additional staff will provide expanded coverage in order to man the SECC with response personnel, but more importantly to coordinate closely on WMD response issues and respond alongside HAZMAT Teams throughout the State.

2. How will the state be safer with each item funded at the requested amount?

Prior planning and an integrated response effort (from Federal, State, and local responders) will significantly reduce response times and contribute to a much more efficient response effort, with the ultimate goal of reducing the degree of danger and injury to citizens of the State.

3. What risk will the state face if the item is not funded?

DEC's primary response corps will be less prepared and understaffed to effectively plan, coordinate and respond to a WMD incident. The overall risk will be heightened if the potential adversary is aware of this and other envisioned weaknesses in the State's capability to respond to terrorist incidents.

**Decontamination Equipment for People Exposed to
Hazardous Materials**

FY2002 Request: \$300,000
Reference No: 36541

AP/AL: Appropriation

Project Type: Health and Safety

Category: Health/Safety

Location: Statewide

Contact: Larry Dietrick

Election District: Statewide

Contact Phone: (907)465-5250

Estimated Project Dates: 03/01/2002 - 06/30/2004

Brief Summary and Statement of Need:

Hazardous materials (hazmat) decontamination equipment to respond to events where large numbers of Alaskans may be exposed to weapons of mass destruction, including biological agents which require large scale decontamination operations.

Funding:

	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	Total
Fed Rcpts	\$210,000						\$210,000
Gen Fund	\$90,000						\$90,000
Total:	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300,000

<input type="checkbox"/> State Match Required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One-Time Project	<input type="checkbox"/> Phased Project	<input type="checkbox"/> On-Going Project
0% = Minimum State Match % Required		<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Bill

Operating & Maintenance Costs:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Staff</u>
Total Operating Impact:	0	0
One-Time Startup Costs:	0	
Additional Estimated Annual O&M:	0	0

Prior Funding History / Additional Information:

No prior funding

Decontamination Equipment for People Exposed to Hazardous Materials

FY2002 Request: \$300,000
Reference No: 36541

This project focuses on purchasing Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) decontamination equipment to respond to events where large numbers of Alaskans may be exposed to weapons of mass destruction, including biological agents which require large scale decontamination operations. The equipment will be located in the three major population areas of the state: Juneau, Anchorage and Fairbanks. Basic infrastructure equipment for decontamination efforts will be provided, including very large tents, water heaters and inflatable shelters. Specific equipment and cost estimates are as follows: 1) 3 portable large capacity water heaters – 60.0; 2) 3 large inflatable shelters for quick deployment – 50.0; 3) 3 large insulated tents 45.0; 4) 6 large Hermann Nelson heaters – 90.0; and 5) 3,000 mass decontamination personnel privacy kits – 55.0.

1. What is it about each item that makes it unique to homeland security?

Mass personnel decontamination of large groups of people is somewhat unique to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) scenarios. During “typical” HAZMAT incidents, decontamination is normally directed at emergency responders who may be required to enter the hazardous area. In a large scale WMD incident, existing decontamination capabilities would be quickly overwhelmed. The use of these expedient decontamination facilities would allow for rapid decontamination of the affected civilian populace.

2. How will the state be safer with each item funded at the requested amount?

Immediate decontamination is a critical element to the survival and well-being of those exposed to WMD agents. The proposed enhancement in decontamination capabilities will allow for rapid decontamination of the civilian populace, which should significantly reduce the injury and mortality rate from WMD attacks.

3. What risk will the state face if the item is not funded?

The State’s capability to rapidly respond to immediate decontamination of large groups of people exposed to WMD would be significantly compromised.

Mobile Regional Decontamination Equipment**FY2002 Request: \$528,000**
Reference No: 36542**AP/AL:** Appropriation**Category:** Health/Safety**Location:** Statewide**Election District:** Statewide**Estimated Project Dates:** 03/01/2002 - 06/30/2004**Project Type:** Health and Safety**Contact:** Larry Dietrick**Contact Phone:** (907)465-5250**Brief Summary and Statement of Need:**

Hazardous materials (hazmat) decontamination supplies and equipment to be placed in trailers and rapidly mobilized to quickly respond to remote events where large numbers of Alaskans may be exposed to weapons of mass destruction, including biological agents.

Funding:

	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	Total
Fed Rcpts	\$264,000						\$264,000
Gen Fund	\$264,000						\$264,000
Total:	\$528,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$528,000

<input type="checkbox"/> State Match Required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One-Time Project	<input type="checkbox"/> Phased Project	<input type="checkbox"/> On-Going Project
0% = Minimum State Match % Required		<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Bill

Operating & Maintenance Costs:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Staff</u>
Total Operating Impact:	0	0
One-Time Startup Costs:	0	
Additional Estimated Annual O&M:	0	0

Prior Funding History / Additional Information:

No prior funding

This project purchases Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) decontamination supplies and equipment that can be placed in trailers and rapidly mobilized to quickly respond to incidents statewide where large numbers of Alaskans may be exposed to weapons of mass destruction, including biological agents. Specific equipment and cost estimates are as follows: 1) four decontamination HAZMAT trailers with equipment – 368.0; 2) four fly-a-way decontamination kits – 100.0; and 3) decontamination foam – 60.0.

Decontamination foam will be used for biological and chemical hazards to treat equipment, buildings, and outdoor environments. Decontamination trailers are self-contained units that provide for rapid decontamination of the general public. Each unit is approximately 30-40 feet in length and provides self-contained showers and wash down areas to limit the additional spread of contamination. Fly-away decontamination kits are smaller equipment packages designed to be airlifted to remote communities. Each kit contains personal protective equipment, decontamination equipment for exposed public, tents, space heaters, and water heaters. All of this equipment would be located in Fairbanks, Anchorage, and Juneau (with the exception of one trailer to be located in Kenai).

1. What is it about each item that makes it unique to homeland security?

Decontamination trailers can be used for accidents, natural disasters (sanitation facility) and for Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) events. They are specifically designed to provide complete and effective decontamination/cleaning of personnel in all environments (hot, cold, dry, and wet). They are very quick to setup, and studies show that the first 15 to 30 minutes are critical for the removal of contaminants. They will provide not only a quicker response but also facilitate site cleanup and hazardous waste removal. They ensure individual privacy and build civilian confidence.

Fly-away decontamination kits will support remote locations and serve as backup to the decontamination trailers. Although specifically designed for decontamination of WMD agents and compounds, the kits could be used to support other non-WMD HAZMAT incidents.

Unlike soap and water, decontamination foam will actually "neutralize/kill" the agent or compound. It is environmentally safer when compared to other decontaminants. The foam is being reformulated for treatment of skin and can be used in office/work settings.

2. How will the state be safer with each item funded at the requested amount?

Currently local fire departments use soap and water to decontaminate personnel and equipment. While this may remove some of the agent, it only displaces the problem; downwind hazards, agent runoff, and other issues may still exist. Decontamination foam will effectively stop the spread of contamination. The foam also has a very long shelf life.

The State currently does not have any dedicated capabilities that are effective year around. Current practices include the use of fire hoses, portable pools, and car washes. These are truly stopgap methods. With Alaska's extreme winter weather conditions, it maybe too cold to use fire hoses and, again, typically this method would just displace the agent from one location to another. Pools and car washes will become contaminated and are not mobile and these facilities will tend to increase the contact time and contribute to the spread of contamination.

3. What risk will the state face if the item is not funded?

The State will continue to have a less than state-of-the-art decontamination capability, and in the event of a large scale WMD incident, the existing capability will quickly be overwhelmed. Without this enhanced capability, civilian mortality rates will likely be higher and public confidence will be negatively impacted. The potential adversary may also capitalize on this weakness in the State's capability to respond to terrorist incidents.

**Vulnerability Assessments for Public Drinking Water
Systems**

FY2002 Request: \$180,000
Reference No: 36539

AP/AL: Appropriation

Project Type: Planning

Category: Health/Safety

Location: Statewide

Contact: Janice Adair

Election District: Statewide

Contact Phone: (907)269-7664

Estimated Project Dates: 03/01/2002 - 06/30/2004

Brief Summary and Statement of Need:

This capital request will fund vulnerability assessments for the State's largest public water systems, which is the first step in defining what infrastructure protection and enhanced monitoring systems may be needed to assure Homeland Security.

Funding:

	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	Total
Fed Rcpts	\$180,000						\$180,000
Total:	\$180,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$180,000

<input type="checkbox"/> State Match Required	<input type="checkbox"/> One-Time Project	<input type="checkbox"/> Phased Project	<input type="checkbox"/> On-Going Project
0% = Minimum State Match % Required	<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Bill	

Operating & Maintenance Costs:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Staff</u>
Total Operating Impact:	0	0
One-Time Startup Costs:	0	
Additional Estimated Annual O&M:	0	0

Prior Funding History / Additional Information:

No prior funding

Vulnerability Assessments for Public Drinking Water Systems

FY2002 Request: \$180,000
Reference No: 36539

Alaska has over 3,500 public water systems (PWS) scattered across 586,412 square miles. Public water systems that are located in the more populated areas and along the road/rail system are more likely to be affected by a biological, chemical, or radiological contamination event or a catastrophe as a result of terrorism or other intentional tampering. Vulnerability assessments of our more accessible public water systems need to be done in order to develop a long-term security plan for protecting Alaska's public drinking water systems.

In recent data submitted to the House Appropriations Committee, the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA) estimated that vulnerability assessments of systems serving between 100,000 and 700,000 customers would cost 100.0 apiece. Alaska's largest water systems serve over a quarter of a million customers in four locations, Anchorage, Mat-Su Borough, Fairbanks, and Juneau. Using the AMWA figure as a basis, we estimate the assessments for these locations will cost 180.0 to hire qualified consultants to conduct, or assist the State in conducting, vulnerability assessments. The vulnerability assessments will provide the needed information for the development of drinking water security plans for the State's larger PWS that could include the need for increased infrastructure protection and enhanced monitoring capabilities.

Consultants will work with Drinking Water and Wastewater Program staff to develop a basic security risk assessment methodology and training that will be shared with all PWS owners, operators, and utility managers statewide.